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22 July 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence**VIA:** David D. Gries
Director of Congressional Affairs**FROM:** William M. Baker
Director of Public Affairs

STAT

SUBJECT: Invitation to Brief Congressional Legislative Assistants
and Defense Industry Representatives Sponsored by the
American Defense Lobby

1. Executive Director of the American Defense Lobby Chadwick R. Gore has invited you to address approximately 60 - 120 Congressional Legislative Assistants, interested committee staff and defense industry representatives on "The Role of the CIA --What It Is and Should Be" or any topic of your choosing that relates to defense and foreign policy issues on a mutually convenient Friday at the Rayburn House Office Building. The suggested format is a 12:00 noon luncheon meeting with 20 minutes of remarks followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers. Adjournment is at 1:15 p.m. Press coverage is at the speaker's discretion with the alternative of an informal off-the-record meeting or one that includes print and electronic media.

2. This bipartisan group of Congressional staffers meets regularly to hear informal, off-the-record discussions on current defense and foreign policy issues. According to Mr. Gore, the basic premise of the Defense Lobby in sponsoring these meetings is "to provide legislative assistants access to policymakers for defense and foreign affairs," and "to help increase their knowledge and awareness regarding current national security issues." Previous speakers have been Deputy Secretary of Defense William Howard Taft IV, Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman, Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams, and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle. Secretary Perle's speech was covered in the press. (See attachment opposite.)

3. The American Defense Lobby is a conservative group and pro-administration. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Lobby sponsored a commercial last year in East Texas targeted at newly elected Democratic Congressman Jim Chapman that ran "To help President Reagan stop communist



P-310-11

**SUBJECT: Invitation to Brief Congressional Legislative Assistants and
Defense Industry Representatives Sponsored by the American
Defense Lobby**

expansion in Central America, you need to make one important phone call,"
"Call your congressman, Jim Chapman, today." (For further information see
attachment opposite.) According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Chairman of the
American Defense Lobby, Michael W. Thompson, heads a group of companies under
the umbrella of Thompson Communications that specializes in telemarketing,
mailing lists and direct-mail operations for conservative causes.

4. Since the Agency has not been in the practice of assisting lobbying
groups in setting up briefings for legislative assistants, staffers, and
contractors from the private sector, I do not think that we should set a
precedent with this group. I recommend that you decline this invitation. If
you agree, attached is a letter of regret to Mr. Gore for your signature.


William M. Baker

STAT

CONCUR:


Agree
Director of Congressional Affairs

27 July
Date

STAT

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

08 AUG 1987

Mr. Chadwick R. Gore
Executive Director
American Defense Lobby
7015 Old Keene Mill Road
Suite 203
Springfield, VA 22150

Dear Mr. Gore:

Thank you for your invitation for me to share my observations of "The Role of the CIA--What It is and Should be" or another suitable topic with interested committee staff and defense industry representatives at the American Defense Lobby's Friday luncheon series. Unfortunately, as a general rule the Central Intelligence Agency does not provide speakers to Congressional officials and citizens when the forum is set up by third parties, in this case the American Defense Lobby.

I do hope that you will understand this rationale and why I am therefore unable to accept your speech invitation. I appreciate your thinking of me and the CIA, and I do wish you a successful series of meetings.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert M. Gates

Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

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OCA 87-3027
17 July 1987

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NOTE FOR: The Deputy Director

VIA: Bill Baker

FROM: Dave Gried

SUBJECT: Invitation to speak to the Staff Defense Forum,
American Defense Lobby

The forum has asked you to speak with Congressional Legislative Assistants at a luncheon meeting. The American Defense Lobby is a legitimate, conservative lobbying organization and, as such, is clearly partisan. Their lobbying activities include paying for commercials in the districts of Members whom they are trying to influence--our research has turned up one such example in March, 1986 in the First District of Texas--and suggests to me that you will probably want to decline this invitation.

Attachment

cc: EXDIR (w/att)

D/OCA/DDG: (20 Jul 87)

STAT

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P-310-11



AMERICAN DEFENSE LOBBY

Michael W. Thompson
Chairman

Chadwick R. Gore
Executive Director

July 10, 1987

Executive Registry

87-2736X

Mr. Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Gates:

The Staff Defense Forum, sponsored by the American Defense Lobby is honored to invite you to speak to one of our regular Friday luncheons with Congressional Legislative Assistants who deal with national security issues. The topic is up to you as long as your remarks are limited to defense and foreign policy issues.

Among our past speakers have been Deputy Secretary of Defense William Howard Taft IV, Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman, former Commander of the Strategic Air Command and current Air Force Chief of Staff General Larry Welch, Assistant Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle, Dr. Robert Jastrow of Dartmouth College, Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams and others.

This bi-partisan group of Congressional staffers meets regularly to hear informal, off-the-record discussions on current defense and foreign policy issues. The American Defense Lobby is sponsoring this project to help increase knowledge and awareness regarding current national security issues among Congressional staff personnel.

All Legislative Assistants dealing with defense issues are invited. Interested committee staff and defense industry representatives are also invited.

I will call your office later this week in an effort to work out a mutually convenient date for you to address one of our Friday luncheons.

I sincerely hope we can set a date when you can join us soon.

Sincerely,


Chadwick R. Gore
Executive Director

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 4 STORIES

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Defense & Foreign Affairs Daily

March 9, 1987, Monday

PAGE: Volume XVI, Number 43; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 517 words

HEADLINE: Perle Welcomes Soviet INF Move

BYLINE: By Reporter Steven Dierckx

BODY:

US Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, who is not usually known as supporting arms control, said yesterday that he welcomed the prospect of a separate Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) agreement in Europe, following last week's announcement by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that such an agreement is now possible.

Speaking at a Staff Defense Forum sponsored by the American Defense Lobby in Washington, Perle did not mention the ticklish issue of the shorter-range INF (SRINF) in his formal remarks, but in response to a question from the Daily he said that the Reagan Administration would not accept a separate INF agreement without extracting a binding commitment from the Soviet Union for follow-on negotiations on the SRINF.

Under the current proposal, worked out at the Reykjavik summit last October, both sides would eliminate their INF missiles (with a range of 1,000-5,000 km) in Europe. The USSR would be allowed 100 INF warheads in Asia, to be matched possibly by an equal number on US territory.

Perle stated that a separate INF treaty would ban about 1,300 out of a total of 1,400 SS-20 warheads currently deployed. He expressed hope that the Soviets would agree upon also removing the remaining 100 in Asia.

According to Perle, the Soviet virtual acceptance of the so-called "zero option", proposed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, rewards the Administration's firm approach in arms control. This approach has been guided by the following key principles, Perle continued: a fair agreement based on equal rights for both sides; a militarily significant accord protecting national security interests; and an agreement that is verifiable.

Answering a question from the Daily on the issue of SRINF (with a range of 500-925 km), Perle stressed that the European allies "are assured" of the Administration's intention not to conclude a separate INF treaty with the Soviets without agreeing upon binding provisions for follow-on SRINF negotiations.

Once an accord banning all INF missiles from Europe is concluded, the SRINF balance becomes militarily more decisive. The Soviets are said to have a large advantage in this category, both in missiles and in dual-capable aircraft. It has been argued that the SS-12 and the newly deployed SS-21 and SS-22 can largely cover the same targets in NATO Europe, thereby sustaining a Soviet nuclear threat to the region.

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Contrary to the opinion expressed by some defense experts, Perle denied that the Soviet SRINF missiles, although accurate enough, have greater accuracy than their long-range cousin, the SS-20.

Finally, Perle emphasized the importance of verifiability and compliance with an INF agreement. He expected the Soviets to resist verification provisions which they regard as "intrusive" upon their society. He also pointed out that insufficient attention is paid to the issue of Soviet compliance with an accord, recommending that the US have "back-pocket options that leave the Soviets worse off" if they are tempted not to abide by an arms control treaty's regulations.

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 4 STORIES

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MARCH 6, 1987, FRIDAY, AM CYCLE

LENGTH: 532 words

HEADLINE: U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS REAGAN AGAINST EARLY SDI DEPLOYMENT

BYLINE: BY SUE BAKER, REUTERS

DATeline: WASHINGTON, MARCH 6

KEYWORD: ARMS-STARWARS

BODY:

A SENIOR DEFENCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS DECIDED AGAINST AN EARLY DEPLOYMENT OF HIS CONTROVERSIAL ANTI-MISSILE DEFENCE SYSTEM KNOWN AS "STAR WARS."

BUT THE OFFICIAL, ASSISTANT DEFENCE SECRETARY RICHARD PERLE, TOLD A CAPITOL HILL LUNCHEON REAGAN COULD DECIDE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS TO ADOPT A LESS RESTRICTIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE 1972 ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE (ABM) TREATY TO JUSTIFY A MOVE TOWARDS WIDER "STAR WARS" TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT.

"I THINK THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE A DECISION NOT TO PROCEED WITH AN EARLY DEPLOYMENT OF SDI," SAID PERLE, REFERRING TO THE STRATEGIC DEFENCE INITIATIVE, AS REAGAN'S ANTI-MISSILE PROJECT IS FORMALLY CALLED.

HE DID NOT ELABORATE BUT SUCH A DECISION, IF MADE, WOULD PLEASE AMERICA'S WEST EUROPEAN ALLIES AND MANY IN CONGRESS WHO FEARED AN EARLY DEPLOYMENT WOULD FUEL A SUPERPOWER ARMS RACE. MOSCOW STRONGLY OBJECTS TO SDI AND WANTS TO CONFINE RESEARCH ON THE SPACE AND GROUND-BASED SYSTEMS TO THE LABORATORY.

BUT MANY IN CONGRESS AND WESTERN EUROPE ALSO BELIEVE A BROADER ABM TREATY INTERPRETATION COULD HAVE THE SAME EFFECT.

PERLE SAID REAGAN HAD DECIDED AGAINST EARLY DEPLOYMENT BECAUSE THE AVAILABLE SDI TECHNOLOGIES WERE "NOT YET RIPE."

DEFENCE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER HAS BEEN THE LEADING ADVOCATE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN EARLY, PHASED DEPLOYMENT OF SDI COMPONENTS AS THEY BECAME

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AVAILABLE, BUT SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ, IN CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY LAST MONTH, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE A DECISION COULD BE MADE THIS YEAR.

EARLIER TODAY FORMER DEFENCE SECRETARY HAROLD BROWN, A NUCLEAR PHYSICIST, CHALLENGED WEINBERGER'S RECENT PREDICTIONS THAT INITIAL DEPLOYMENT COULD COME AS EARLY AS 1993 AND MIGHT INCLUDE SOME ESOTERIC SPACE-BASED WEAPONRY, KINETIC KILL VEHICLES, TO DESTROY SOVIET MISSILES IN FLIGHT.

"IF YOU WANT TO DEPLOY SOMETHING SIMPLE ALONG THE LINES OF A GROUND-BASED SYSTEM, YOU COULD BEGIN TO DEPLOY IT PROBABLY IN THE 1996-97 PERIOD," BROWN TOLD REPORTERS AT A BREAKFAST MEETING. "YOU COULD HAVE IT DEPLOYED BY THE YEAR 2000."

"THE SIMPLEST LAYER OF SPACE-BASED SYSTEMS -- KINETIC KILL VEHICLES -- I DON'T SEE BEFORE THE YEAR 2000. IT COULD NOT BE FULLY DEPLOYED BEFORE 2010."

PERLE, DISCUSSING U.S. DEFENCE POLICY AT THE LUNCHEON ORGANISED BY THE PRIVATE AMERICAN DEFENCE LOBBY, REITERATED THE ADMINISTRATION'S 1985 POSITION THAT A SO-CALLED "BROAD" INTERPRETATION OF THE ABM TREATY IS JUSTIFIABLE.

UNDER THAT INTERPRETATION, MORE EXTENSIVE TESTING OF SDI SYSTEMS WOULD BE ALLOWED, INCLUDING TESTS IN SPACE.

PERLE SAID, "I THINK IT WILL BE SOME WEEKS BEFORE A DECISION IS REACHED" ON ADOPTING THE BROAD ABM INTERPRETATION, AND HE PROMISED IT WOULD NOT BE MADE WITHOUT FULLY CONSULTING AMERICA'S WEST EUROPEAN ALLIES AND CONGRESS.

"I WOULD NOT EXPECT A DECISION UNTIL THAT PROCESS (OF CONSULTATION) IS COMPLETE," HE SAID.

BUT, ONCE MADE, A MOVE TOWARDS THE BROAD INTERPRETATION IS LIKELY TO BE HIGHLY UNPOPULAR IN CONGRESS.

"NEAR-TERM VIOLATION OF THE STRICT INTERPRETATION OF THE ABM TREATY IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN BOTH SIDES DEPLOYING LIMITED STRATEGIC DEFENCES AND EVEN LARGER OFFENSIVE ARSENALS," HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS WARNED REAGAN IN A LETTER LAST MONTH.

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 4 STORIES

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March 6, 1987, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 546 words

HEADLINE: U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS REAGAN AGAINST EARLY SDI DEPLOYMENT

BYLINE: By Sue Baker

DATeline: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: ARMS-STARWARS

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BODY:

A senior Defense Department official said today he believed President Reagan has decided against an early deployment of his controversial anti-missile defense system known as "Star Wars."

But Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle told a Capitol Hill luncheon Reagan could decide within a few weeks to adopt a less restrictive interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty to justify a move toward wider "Star Wars" testing and development.

"I think the president has made a decision not to proceed with an early deployment of SDI," said Perle, referring to the Strategic Defense Initiative, as Reagan's anti-missile project is formally called.

He did not elaborate but such a decision, if made, would please America's West European allies and many in Congress who feared an early deployment would fuel a superpower arms race. Moscow strongly objects to SDI and wants to confine research on the space and ground-based systems to the laboratory.

But many in Congress and Western Europe also believe a broader ABM treaty interpretation could have the same effect.

Perle said Reagan had decided against early deployment because the available SDI technologies were "not yet ripe."

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been the leading advocate in the administration of an early, phased deployment of SDI components as they became available, but Secretary of State George Shultz, in congressional testimony last month, said he did not believe a decision could be made this year.

Earlier today former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, a nuclear physicist, challenged Weinberger's recent predictions that initial deployment could come as early as 1993 and might include some esoteric space-based weaponry to destroy Soviet missiles in flight.

"If you want to deploy something simple along the lines of a ground-based system, you could begin to deploy it probably in the 1996-97 period," Brown told reporters at a breakfast meeting. "You could have it deployed by the year 2000."

"The simplest layer of space-based systems ... I don't see before the year 2000. It could not be fully deployed before 2010," he added.

Perle, discussing U.S. defense policy at the luncheon organized by the private American Defense Lobby, reiterated the administration's 1985 position that a so-called "broad" interpretation of the ABM treaty is justifiable.

Under that interpretation, more extensive testing of SDI systems would be allowed, including tests in space.

Perle said, "I think it will be some weeks before a decision is reached" on adopting the broad ABM interpretation, and he promised it would not be made without fully consulting America's West European allies and Congress.

"I would not expect a decision until that process (of consultation) is complete," he said.

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PAGE 5

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But, once made, a move toward the broad interpretation is likely to be highly unpopular in Congress.

"Near-term violation of the strict interpretation of the ABM treaty is likely to result in both sides deploying limited strategic defenses and even larger offensive arsenals," House Democratic leaders warned Reagan in a letter last month.

Perle and Paul Nitze, Reagan's chief arms control adviser, met West European officials last week to brief them on the administration's plans.

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 4 STORIES

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March 18, 1986, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 1174 words

HEADLINE: Administration Officials Hopeful Contra Aid Will Pass House;
Intense Lobbying Efforts Focus on Swing Votes

BYLINE: By Edward Walsh, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: CONTRA

BODY:

Across East Texas yesterday, a professional radio announcer, a crisp urgency in his voice, repeated the same message every hour.

"To help President Reagan stop communist expansion in Central America, you need to make one important phone call," he said. "Call your congressman, Jim Chapman, today. . . ."

The 30-second commercial, paid for by the American Defense Lobby, began running on many of the about 30 small radio stations that blanket the First Congressional District of Texas yesterday morning and will continue today. The target is Chapman, a Democrat elected to fill a vacancy in a special election last August, one of about 75 key lawmakers who will cast the decisive swing votes in the House on Reagan's request for \$100 million in military and humanitarian aid for the contras, or counterrevolutionaries, in Nicaragua.

The radio commercials are only a small part of the intensive lobbying campaign on the contra aid issue that is now building toward a climax with the House vote scheduled Thursday. The president's nationally televised speech Sunday night, in which he urged a flood of messages to Congress in support of the aid package, was the kickoff of the final drive by activists on both sides of the emotional dispute.

Despite Reagan's television appeal, House Democratic leaders said yesterday they continue to maintain a majority against the aid request. "We're ahead, and there is no perceptible erosion," said House Majority Whip Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.). A Republican leadership aide did not dispute this but added that

• 1986 The Washington Post , March 18, 1986

the Reagan speech was certain to help the administration's cause.

There is also a general perception that Reagan has made recent gains, especially among wavering House Republicans, tightening the vote count that Democratic leaders said last week showed a 12- to 15-vote margin against the aid request. But Foley said late yesterday that the Reagan speech "has not impacted in the House at all, and I don't expect it to. My very great confidence is that we will win this vote on Thursday."

The Reagan speech, however, did have at least one intended effect -- a flood of messages yesterday to Capitol Hill. Late last month, the president gave a similar nationally televised appeal for his defense spending proposals that fell flat, generating little pressure on lawmakers.

But on the contra aid issue, the administration and its allies were poised for an aggressive follow-up campaign, while the speech also appeared to energize opponents of the aid package.

The result was clear in the office of Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), which by late yesterday had received 773 calls in favor of aid to the contras and 673 opposed. After the defense spending speech, Specter received 41 calls, all opposed to higher defense spending.

Brian Detter, an aide to Chapman, said he could not recall any calls after the defense speech. But by early yesterday afternoon, with the radio commercials playing in the district, Chapman had received 69 phone messages urging support of contra aid and 34 against.

"Nothing has ever equaled this," Detter said.

Most of the pressure on Chapman is coming from supporters of contra aid, for whom the freshman lawmaker is an inviting target. He won a tough, special election that attracted national attention last summer in a district that historically is bedrock Democratic and deeply conservative, a district the GOP has realistic hopes of capturing some day.

He is also a southerner, and it is southerners of both parties who are giving Reagan his strongest support on the issue.

Finally, Chapman is undecided on the issue. "He's wide open," said Detter, a position that assures Chapman a maximum amount of attention over the next 72 hours.

The high-level attention to this obscure, freshman lawmaker began in earnest yesterday morning with a telephone call from Vice President Bush. It was one of about a half-dozen calls Bush made to key House members yesterday, according to Marlin Fitzwater, the vice president's press secretary. In addition, Bush is meeting with House and Senate members each day he is on Capitol Hill, Fitzwater said.

Today at 11 a.m., Chapman is to receive in his office a briefing on Nicaragua from two officials of the Central Intelligence Agency. Two hours later, he will be among 20 House members invited to meet with Reagan at the White House.

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Meanwhile, other groups are working on Chapman and his swing-vote colleagues. One, Citizens for Reagan, yesterday had delivered to congressional offices a large poster showing Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega in the company of Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi.

The poster included a quotation from Gaddafi: "Libyan fighters, arms and backing to the Nicaraguan people have reached them because they fight with us. They fight America on its own ground."

According to Ken Boehm, chairman of the group, the posters were a small part of his organization's \$250,000 campaign for the aid package that includes targeted mass mailings, newspaper advertisements, phone banks and other modern devices to influence public opinion.

Although they cannot match the resources of the administration and its allies, opponents of the aid package are also stepping up efforts. This week -- the week the House leadership scheduled for the key vote -- happens to be "Central America Week," when the Interreligious Task Force on Central America had long scheduled activities around the country in opposition to administration policy.

Members of Congress were sent letters yesterday signed by eight religious and private humanitarian organizations urging them to reject the humanitarian aid portion of the package, \$30 million of the total \$100 million. The eight said the aid does not meet "the customary test" for humanitarian aid and "mislabeling [it] imperils the integrity of bona fide humanitarian aid."

The new presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, Edmond Browning, also urged Congress to reject the aid. He cited resolutions adopted by the 3.1 million-member denomination's general convention in opposition.

Many of the lobbies are well organized and sophisticated. Chapman, for example, maintains four local offices in his sprawling district, but only one, in Sulphur Springs, is open every day. The radio commercials provided the phone number of the Sulphur Springs office to contact the local congressman.

Still, in even the most sophisticated lobbying campaign, mistakes will be made. Last week, John T. Dolan, chairman of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, wrote to Chapman urging support for aid to the contras.

"Your negative vote effectively drives a nail into the coffin of liberty and democracy for the Nicaraguan people," wrote Dolan, who enclosed a nail to dramatize the message.

Dolan had told Chapman "to reconsider your opposition" to contra aid. The Texan was not a member of Congress the last time the issue was voted on last spring. Chapman replied, "As so often happens at NCPAC, you have 'screwed up' with erroneous information."

He enclosed a screw.

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Remarks

DDCI is interested - please provide Mr. Gates
with your recommendation.

Executive Secretary
15 Jul 87

Date

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TO: ER

Please staff with D/PAO and D/OCA --

Mr. Gates is interested by would
like their recommendation.

de/14July



AMERICAN DEFENSE LOBBY

Michael W. Thompson
Chairman

Chadwick R. Gore
Executive Director

July 10, 1987

Executive Registry

87-2736X

Mr. Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Gates:

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I sincerely hope we can set a date when you can join us soon.

Sincerely

Chadwick R. Gore
Chadwick R. Gore
Executive Director



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